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A
New and Complete Law-Dictionary,

O R,
GENERAL ABRIDGMENT of the LAW:

O N

A more Extensive Plan than any LAW-DICTIONARY hitherto published :

C O N T A I N I N G

Not only the EXPLANATION of the TERMS, but also the LAW itself,
both with Regard to *Theory* and *Practice*.

Very Useful to BARRISTERS, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, ATTORNIES,
SOLICITORS, &c.

By T. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

In T W O V O L U M E S.

V O L. II.

L O N D O N :

Printed by the Law-Printers to the King's most Excellent Majesty ;

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Cambridge, Mr. ETHERINGTON at York, and all other Bookfellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

M. DCC. LXV.

L A N

Lagedapum, *Laghdag*, A law-day, or time of open court. *Cowell*, edit. 1727.

Lageman, or **Lahman**, (*Lagamannus*) *Homo legalis seu legitimus*; such as we call now *Good men of the jury*. We find the word in *Domesday*, and in the laws of *Edward the Confessor*, cap. 38. thus, *Postea inquisisset iustitia per lagamannos, & per meliores homines de burgo, &c.* But in *libro albo de Southwel*, *Ulvet* the son of *Forno* is said to have been *lagaman*, of the city of *York*. Where doubtless it signified some chief officer, as judge or recorder. My Lord *Coke* in his *Comment on Littleton*, sect. 73. was of opinion, that a *lageman* was he who had *secam & faciam super homines suos*, i. e. who has a jurisdiction over their persons and estates, and those were the *thaines* or *barons* of that age; so that this *Ulvet* the son of *Forno*, might be one of the *barons* who lived in *York*.

Somner and *Lambard* were of the same opinion, that the word signified the *thaines*, called afterwards *barons*, who sat as judges to determine mens right in courts of justice; as, in *Senatus consult. de Monticulis Walliæ*, cap. 3. 'tis said, let 12 *lahmen*, which *Lambard* renders men of law, viz. six *Englismen* and six *Welsh*, do right and justice, &c. *Cowell*, edit. 1727.

Lagen, (*Lagema*) *Fleta*, lib. 2. cap. 8, 9. In ancient times it was a measure of six *sextarii*. Hence perhaps our *Flagon*. *Donatio insuper de sex lagenis olei annuatim*. *Charta* 2 *Edw.* 3. m. 25. n. 82. The Lieutenant of the *Tower* has the privilege to take *unam lagenam vini*, ante *malum & retro*, of all wine-ships that come up the *Thames*. Sir *Peter Leycester*, in his *Antiquities of Cheshire*, interprets *lagena vini*, a bottle of wine. See *Spelman*.

Lagon, or **Lagan**, Is such a parcel of goods of the mariners in danger of shipwreck cast out of the ship; and because they know they are heavy and sink, they fasten to them a buoy or cork, that so they may find and have them again. If the ship be drowned, or otherwise perish, these goods are called *legan* or *ligan* a *ligando*, and so long as they continue upon the sea, they belong to the admiral, but if they are cast upon the land, they are then called a *wreck*, and belong to him that hath the *wreck*, as appears in *Co. lib.* 5. fol. 106.

Lahsite, **Lagsite**, **Laghsite**, *Transgressio legis*, A breach of the law, and sometimes the punishment for breaking the law. *Si quis Dei relictiones per vim teneat, sicut lahsite cum Dacis, plenam Wytam cum Anglis*. *Leg. Hen.* 1. cap. 13. *Lamb. Explic. of Saxon Words*, verbo *Mulcta*.

Lala, The same with *lada*. *Mon. Angl.* 1 tom. pag. 483. A broad way in a wood.

Laitwite, **Lecherwite**, **Legergeldum**. *Pœna vel multa offendentium in adulterio & fornicatione*, which privilege did anciently belong to some lords of manors, in reference to their villains and tenants, which *Fleta*, lib. 1. cap. 47. seems to infer. See *Co.* 4 *Inst.* f. 206.

Lammass-day, (mentioned in *stat.* 23 *Hen.* 8. cap. 4.) Is the first of *August*, and so called *quasi lamb-mass*, because *lamb*s were not fit to eat, they were grown too big; *aliter*, from the *Saxon blasmasse*, q. d. *loaf-mass*, because on that day the *English* made an offering of bread made with new wheat. On which day the tenants that held lands of the cathedral church of *York*, (which is dedicated to *Peter ad Vincula*) were bound by their tenure to bring a live *lamb* into the church at high mass on that day. See *Gule of August*.

Lamp black, To what duties liable, 4 *Will.* & *M.* c. 5. sect. 2.

Lamprays. See *Fish*.

Lamps. See *Lights*, *Wabing*.

Lancaster. Persons outlawed in *Lancashire* to forfeit only what they have in the county, 9 *H.* 5. c. 2. 18 *H.* 6. c. 13. 2 *H.* 6. c. 2. 31 *H.* 6. c. 6. repealed, 33 *H.* 6. c. 2.

Justices to be appointed under the King's seal of *Lancaster*, 27 *H.* 8. c. 14. sect. 5.

The sufficiency of jurors to indict a person in *Lancashire* who dwells in another county, 33 *H.* 6. c. 2.

Proclamations of fines how to be made, 37 *H.* 8. c. 19. sect. 2.

VOL. II. N^o. 100.

L A N

Proclamation upon exigent to be awarded into *Lancashire*, 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. c. 26.

Lands severed from the dutchy, reunited to it, 2 & 3 *Ph.* & *Mar.* c. 20.

Chancellor of the dutchy and county palatine may grant commissions to take affidavits, 17 *Geo.* 2. c. 27.

A quay to be made at *Lancaster*, 23 *Geo.* 2. c. 12.

Regulations of returns of writs in *Chester* and *Lancaster*, 22 *Geo.* 2. c. 46. sect. 35.

Land (*Terra*) In a general and legal signification, includeth not only all kinds of grounds, as meadows, pasture, arable, wood, &c. but houses and all edifices whatsoever; but in a more restrained sense it is taken only for arable ground. *Co. on Litt.* lib. 1. cap. 2. sect. 14. says, *Terra est nomen generalissimum & comprehendit omnes species terræ*, but properly *terra dicitur a terendo, quia vomere teritur*; and anciently it was written with a single *r.* and in that sense includes whatever may be plowed. The earth hath in law a great extent upwards, for *Cujus est solum ejus est usque ad cælum*. *Co.* 9 *Rep.* *Alured's case*.

Where land shall be taken as money, or money as land, see 14 *Vin. Abr.* tit. *Land*.

Landia, A lawn or open field without wood. *Cowell*, edit. 1727.

Land-bor, A charter or deed whereby lands or tenements are given or held. *Sic Anglo-Saxones chartas & instrumenta nuncupant, prædiorum sessiones, jura & firmitates continentia*, says the learned *Spelman*. *Cowell*, edit. 1727.

Land-cheap, An ancient customary fine, paid either in cattle or money at every alienation of land lying in some peculiar manor, or the liberty of some borough. As at *Malden* in *Essex*, there is yet a custom, that for certain houses and land sold within that borough, thirteen pence in every mark of the purchase-money shall be paid to the town; and this custom of *land-cheap* they claim *inter alia*, by a grant made to that town by the bishop of *London*, Anno 5 *Hen.* 4. *Somner* in his *Saxon Dictionary* says, *Land-cheap est fortasse pretium fundi pacto datum vel debitum*. The word is also read in *Spel. de Concil.* vol. 1. fol. 502.

Landea, A ditch made near wet lands to receive the water, and carry it into the sea: *Vera judicia & awards faciat de vallis, landeis & watergangiis*.

Landefricus, (*Lanfricus*) The lord of the soil, or the landlord: From the *Sax.* *land*, *terra*, and *rica*, *rector*. *Et omnis emat sibi lagam 12 oris dimidium Landefrico, dimidium Wapentako*. *Leg. Ethelred.* cap. 6.

Landegandman, Was one of the inferior tenants of a manor. *Custumariorum genus seu inferiorum tenentium manerii*, says the learned *Spelman*, who adds, — *Occurrit vox in custumar. de Hecham*.

Land-gable, Is a tax or rent issuing out of land, according to *Domesday*. *Census præcælis vel tributum quod a prædiis colligitur*, that is, says *Spelman*, a penny for every house; the *Welsh* use *pridgavel* for *landgavel*.

This *landgavel* or *landgable* in the register of *Domesday*, was a quit-rent for the site of a house, or the land whereon it stood, the same with what we now call ground-rent. — *Tochi filius Outi habuit in civitate xxx mansiones præter suam ballam & duas ecclesias & dimidium — & super mansiones habuit locationem, & præter hoc de unaquaq; unum denarium, id est, landgable*. *Domesday*, *Lincoln*.

Landimers, (*Agri mensores*), Measurers of land, so called of old.

Landirecta, Those services and duties which in the *Saxon* times were laid upon all that held land, which were three obligations called *trinoda necessitas*, expedition, burghbote and brighbote: Which duties the *Saxons* did not call *servitia*, because they were not feudal services arising from the condition of the owners, but *landirecta*, rights that charged the very land whosoever did possess it, churchman or layman. *Vide Spelman of Feuds*, c. 10.

Landlord. See *Distress*, *Lease*, *Rent*, *Tenant*.

Landman, *Terricola*, The terre-tenant.

Land-tax, The ancient method of taxation was by escheage, which was on lands held by knight-service; and by tallage on the cities and boroughs, and it was

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BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

He that wishes to be counted among the benefactors of posterity, must add, by his own toil, to the acquisitions of his ancestors.—Rambler.

NEW YORK:

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1828.

My lords, no time should be lost, which may
 promise to *improve* this disposition in America.
Lord Chatham.
 If we neglect to *improve* our knowledge to the
 ends for which it was given—
Locke.
 It is the fault of persons not *improving* that
 light.
S. Clarke.
 The shorter the time—the more eager were
 they to *improve* it.
Lockard.
 A young minister wishing to *improve* the oc-
 casion—
C. Simcox.

3. To apply to practical purposes; as, to *im-*
prove a discourse, or the doctrines stated
 and proved in a sermon.
Owen.

4. To advance or increase by use; in a bad
 sense.
 I fear we have not a little *improved* the wretched
 inheritance of our ancestors. [Ill.]
Porteus.

5. To use; to employ; as, to *improve* a wit-
 ness or a deposition.
 Let even the coach, the inns, or the ships be
improved as openings for useful instruction.
T. Scott.

6. To use; to occupy; to cultivate. The
 house or the farm is now *improved* by an
 industrious tenant.
 This application is perhaps peculiar to
 some parts of the U. States. It however
 deviates little from that in some of the fore-
 going definitions.

IMPROVE, v. i. *improov'*. To grow better
 or wiser; to advance in goodness, knowl-
 edge, wisdom or other excellence. We
 are pleased to see our children *improve* in
 knowledge and virtue. A farm *improves*
 under judicious management. The artisan
improves by experience. It is the duty,
 as it is the desire of a good man, to be
improved in grace and piety.

We take care to *improve* in our frugality and
 diligence.
Atterbury.

2. To advance in bad qualities; to grow
 worse.
 Domitian *improved* in cruelty toward the end
 of his reign.
Milner.
 [I regret to see this word thus used, or
 rather perverted.]

3. To increase; to be enhanced; to rise.
 The price of cotton *improves*, or is *impro-*
ved. [A mercantile and modern use of the
 word.]

To *improve* on, to make useful additions or
 amendments to; to bring nearer to per-
 fection; as, to *improve* on the mode of til-
 lage usually practiced.

IMPROVED, *pp.* Made better, wiser or
 more excellent; advanced in moral worth,
 knowledge or manners.

2. Made better; advanced in fertility or other
 good qualities.

3. Used to profit or good purpose; as oppor-
 tunities of learning *improved*.

4. Used; occupied; as *improved* land.

IMPROVEMENT, *n.* *improov'ment*. Advan-
 cement in moral worth, learning, wis-
 dom, skill or other excellence; as the *im-*
provement of the mind or of the heart by
 cultivation; *improvement* in classical learn-
 ing, science or mechanical skill; *improvement*
 in music; *improvement* in holiness.

2. Melioration; a making or growing better,
 or more valuable; as the *improvement* of
 barren or exhausted land; the *improvement*
 of the roads; the *improvement* of the
 breed of horses or cattle.

3. A valuable addition; excellence added, or
 a change for the better; sometimes with
 on.
 The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few
 others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet.
Addison.

4. Advance or progress from any state to a
 better.
 There is a design of publishing the history of
 architecture, with its several *improvements* and
 decays.
Addison.

5. Instruction; growth in knowledge or re-
 finement; edification.
 I look upon your city as the best place of *im-*
provement.
South.

6. Use or employment to beneficial purposes;
 a turning to good account; as the *improvement*
 of natural advantages or spiritual
 privileges.
 A good *improvement* of his reason.
S. Clarke.

7. Practical application; as the *improvement*
 of the doctrines and principles of a ser-
 mon.
 I shall make some *improvement* of this doc-
 trine.
Tillotson.

Hence,
 8. The part of a discourse intended to en-
 force and apply the doctrines, is called the
improvement.

9. Use; occupancy.

10. *Improvements*, plu., valuable additions or
 melioration, as buildings, clearings, drains,
 fences, &c., on a farm.
Kent.

IMPROVER, *n.* One who improves; one
 who makes himself or any thing else bet-
 ter; as an *improver* of horses or cattle.

2. That which improves, enriches or meli-
 orates; as, chalk is an *improver* of lands.
Mortimer.

IMPROVIDED, *a.* [L. *improvidus*; in and
providere, to foresee or provide.]
 Unforeseen; unexpected; not provided
 against.
Obs.

IMPROVIDENCE, *n.* [L. *in* and *providens*,
providentia, from *pro*, before, and *video*, to
 see.]
 Want of providence or forecast; neglect of
 foresight, or of the measures which fore-
 sight might dictate for safety or advan-
 tage. Half the inconveniences and losses
 which men suffer are the effects of *im-*
providence.

IMPROVIDENT, *a.* [L. *in* and *providens*;
pro and *video*, supra.]
 Wanting forecast; not foreseeing what will
 be necessary or convenient, or neglecting the
 measures which foresight would dic-
 tate; wanting care to make provision for
 future exigences. Seamen are proverbially
improvident. It is sometimes followed
 by *of*; as *improvident of* harm.

IMPROVIDENTLY, *adv.* Without fore-
 sight or forecast; without care to provide
 against future wants.

IMPROVING, *ppr.* Making better; grow-
 ing better; using to advantage.

IMPROVISION, *n.* *s* as *z*. [in and *provis-*
ion.]
 Want of forecast; improvidence. [Little
 used.]

IMPRUDENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *imprudens*;
in and *prudens*, prudence.]
 Want of prudence; indiscretion; want of
 caution, circumspection, or a due regard
 to the consequences of words to be uttered
 or actions to be performed, or their

probable effects on the interest, safety,
 reputation or happiness of one's self or
 others; heedlessness; inconsiderateness;
 rashness. Let a man of sixty attempt to
 enumerate the evils which his *imprudence*
 has brought on himself, his family, or his
 neighbors.

IMPRUDENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *imprudens*;
in and *prudens*, prudent.]
 Wanting prudence or discretion; indiscrete;
 injudicious; not attentive to the conse-
 quences of words or actions; rash; heed-
 less. The *imprudent* man often laments
 his mistakes, and then repeats them.

IMPRUDENTLY, *adv.* Without the exer-
 cise of prudence; indiscretely.

IMPUDENT, *n.* [Fr. from L. *impudens*;
in and *prudens*, from *prudeo*, to be ashamed.]
 Shamelessness; want of modesty; effort-
 ness; assurance accompanied with a dis-
 regard of the opinions of others.
 Those clear truths, that either their own evi-
 dence forces us to admit, or common expe-
 rience makes it *impudent* to deny.
Locke.

IMPUDENT, *a.* [Fr. from L. *impudens*.]
 Shameless; wanting modesty; bold with
 contempt of others; saucy.
 When we behold an angel, not to fear
 is to be *impudent*.
Dryden.

IMPUDENTLY, *adv.* Shamelessly; with
 indecent assurance.
 At once assail
 With open mouths, and *impudently* rail.
Sandys.

IMPUDICITY, *n.* [L. *impudicitia*.] Immod-
 esty.
Sheldon.

IMPUGN, *v. t.* *impu'ne*. [Fr. *impugner*;
Sp. *impugnar*; L. *impugno*; in and *pugno*,
 to fight or resist.]
 To oppose; to attack by words or argu-
 ments; to contradict. The lawfulness of
 lots is *impugned* by some, and defended by
 others.
 The truth hereof I will not rashly *impugn*,
 or over-boldly affirm.
Peacham.

IMPUGNATION, *n.* Opposition. [Little
 used.]
Bp. Hall.

IMPUGNED, *pp.* Opposed; contradicted;
 disputed.

IMPUGNER, *n.* One who opposes or con-
 tradicts.

IMPUGNING, *ppr.* Opposing; attacking;
 contradicting.

IMPUSANCE, *n.* [Fr.; in and *puissance*.]
 Impotence; weakness. *Obs.*
Bacon.

IMPULSE, *n.* *impuls*. [L. *impulsus*, from
impello. See *Impel*.]
 1. Force communicated; the effect of one
 body acting on another. *Impulse* is the
 effect of motion, and is in proportion to
 the quantity of matter and velocity of the
 impelling body.

2. Influence acting on the mind; motive.
 These were my natural *impulses* for the un-
 dertaking.
Dryden.

3. Impression; supposed supernatural influ-
 ence on the mind.
 Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius
 armed.
 Succeeded Turnus—
Dryden.

IMPULSION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *impulsio*.
 See *Impel*.]
 1. The act of driving against or impelling;
 the agency of a body in motion on another
 body.
Bacon.

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THE
ACTS AND RESOLVES,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE,
OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY:
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE CHARTERS OF THE PROVINCE.
WITH
HISTORICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES, AND AN APPENDIX.

PUBLISHED UNDER CHAPTER 81 OF THE RESOLVES OF THE GENERAL COURT
OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1861.

VOLUME I.

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79 MILK STREET, (CORNER OF FEDERAL.)
1869.

[1ST SESS.]

PROVINCE LAWS.—1694-5.

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And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

[SECT. 4.] That the said assessors, at or before the sixteenth day of August next ensuing, shall make a true list of all male persons in their respective towns and precincts from eighteen years old and upwards (except elders of churches, settled ministers and others devoted to the ministry, the president, fellows and students of Harvard Colledge, grammar school-masters, and such who through age, infirmity or extream poverty, in the discretion of the assessors, are rendered incapable to contribute towards the publick charge), and a true estimation of all estates, both real and personal, being or reputed to be the estate of all and every the persons of the same town or precinct, or otherwise under their custody or management, according to the valuations hereafter mentioned; that is to say, all male persons of the age above said (except as is before excepted), and all negro's, molatto's and Indian servants, as well male as female, of sixteen years old and upwards, at the rate of twelvecence per poll; all real estates, as houses, warehouses, mills, cranes, wharffs, tanyards, arable, pasture and meadow ground, and all other lands inclosed or under improvement, other than such as lye common to the use of the inhabitants in general, that the owners have not particular benefit by, at the rate of one penny on the pound for the value thereof, which value is to be computed and reckoned according as they are or may be let for in the places where they lye; vizt., houses, warehouses, tanyards, mills, cranes and wharffes, at fourteen years' rent or income, without any allowance or subduction for repairs; all lands, at twenty years' rent or income; the fermer or occupier of any houses or lands, being assessed for the same in his occupation, to be reimbursed the one-half of what he shall so pay towards the said assessment, by the landlord or lessor, where there is no particular contract to the contrary, and shall be allowed to discount the same out of his rent, producing a certificate from the assessors, collector or constable what the whole amounts unto. All goods, wares, merchandizes (except such as have or shall have paid impost, lying in the importer's hand undisposed of), trading stock, money at interest, in whose hands soever it be, and all boats and small vessels not liable to the duty of tunnage; every of the particulars aforesaid, at one penny on the pound by the rule of common estimation, [at] [in] the discretion of the assessors, endeavouring the best information they may (where no particular invoice of the species and worth is presented to them); every handicraft man at one penny on the pound for his income, at the discretion of the assessors; each ox and horse beast exceeding four years of age at forty shillings; each cow exceeding three years at thirty shillings; all sheep above one year old at four pound per score; all swine above one year old at six pounds per score;—to be assessed at one penny on the pound after the said estimation: *provided, nevertheless*, that no estate belonging to any minister, in the town where he lives, being in his own actual improvement, or belonging to the widow of any minister deceased, in the town where she lives and under her own improvement, shall be rated unto the said tax.

Assessors' work.

Twelvecence per poll.

Houses, &c., at one penny on the pound for fourteen years' income, lands for twenty years' income.

The farmer to be allowed one-half of the assessment.

Goods, &c., to be assessed by the rule of common estimation.

Rate of cattle.

Minister's estates exempted.

Provided, also, that all such towns and places as, by the vote of this court, at their sessions in May or November the last year, were judged to have been assessed over and above their due proportion to the last tax, shall have the allowance and abatement then ordered them, respectively, out of the next tax or assessment that should be granted, which is this present tax.

Allowance formerly ordered to towns.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,

[SECT. 5.] That the assessors in each town and precinct be and are hereby impowred and required to call for a particular list of each person's ratable estate within the same, and of those dwelling next them not belonging to any township, by posting up the notification of the

Assessors to call in a particular list of each person's ratable estate.

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INCITEMENT, *n.* That which incites the mind or moves to action; motive; incentive; impulse.

From the long records of a distant age,
Deceive incitements to renew thy rage.

Pope.

INCITER, *n.* He or that which incites or moves to action.

INCITING, *ppr.* Exciting to action; stirring up.

In general, *incite* denotes to operate on the mind or will; *excite* has the same sense, but it extends also to the passions and to material substances; as, to *excite* action in the heart and arteries.

INCIVIL, *a.* [in and civil.] Uncivil; rude; unpolite. [But *uncivil* is generally used.]

INCIVILITY, *n.* [Fr. *incivilité*.] Want of courtesy; rudeness of manners towards others; impoliteness.

Tiltsen.

2. Any act of rudeness or ill breeding; with *a plural*. Loud laughter and uncomely jests in respectable company, are *incivilities* and indecencies.

INCIVILLY, *adv.* Uncivilly; rudely.

INCIVISM, *n.* [in and civism.] Want of civism; want of love to one's country or of patriotism; unfriendliness to the state or government of which one is a citizen.

Ames.

INCLASP, *v. t.* To clasp; to hold fast.

Cudworth.

INCLAVATED, *a.* Set; fast fixed. *Dict.*

INCLE, *n.* A kind of tape made of linen yarn.

Encyc.

INCLEMENCY, *n.* [Fr. *inclemence*; *L. inclementia*. See *Clemency*.]

1. Want of clemency; want of mildness of temper; unmercifulness; harshness; severity; applied to persons.

2. Roughness; boisterousness; storminess; or simply raininess; severe cold, &c.; applied to the weather. We were detained by the inclemency of the weather.

INCLEMENT, *a.* Destitute of a mild and kind temper; void of tenderness; unmerciful; severe; harsh.

2. Rough; stormy; boisterous; rainy; rigorously cold, &c.; as *inclement* weather; inclement sky.

Pope.

INCLINABLE, *a.* [L. *inclinabilis*. See *Incline*.]

1. Leaning; tending; as a tower *inclinable* to fall.

Bentley.

2. Having a propensity of will; leaning in disposition; somewhat disposed; as a mind *inclinable* to truth.

Milton.

INCLINATION, *n.* [Fr. from *L. inclinatio*. See *Incline*.]

1. A leaning; any deviation of a body or line from an upright position, or from a parallel line, towards another body; as the *inclination* of the head in bowing.

2. In geometry, the angle made by two lines or planes that meet; as, the *inclination* of axis of the earth to the plane of the ecliptic is 23° 28'.

3. A leaning of the mind or will; propensity or propensity; a disposition more favorable to one thing than to another. The prince has no inclination to peace. The bachelor has manifested no inclination to marry. Men have a natural inclination to pleasure.

A mere inclination to a thing is not properly a willing of that thing.

South.

4. Love; affection; regard; desire; with *for*. Some men have an inclination for music, others for painting.

5. Disposition of mind. *Shak.*

6. The dip of the magnetic needle, or its tendency to incline towards the earth; also, the angle made by the needle with the horizon. *Enfield.*

7. The act of decanting liquors by stooping or inclining the vessel. *Quincy.*

INCLINATORILY, *adv.* Obliquely; with inclination. *Brown.*

INCLINATORY, *a.* Having the quality of leaning or inclining. *Brown.*

INCLINE, *v. i.* [L. *inclino*; in and *clino*, Gr. *κλίνω*, Sax. *hlinian*, *hlyman*, *hlyman*, Eng. to lean, G. *lehnen*, D. *leunen*, Russ. *klonys* and *nakloniyayu*, Ir. *clennaim*; Fr. *incliner*; Port. Sp. *inclinat*; It. *inclinare*, *inclinare*, *chinare*. Class Lu.]

1. To lean; to deviate from an erect or parallel line toward any object; to tend. Converging lines *incline* toward each other. A road *inclines* to the north or south. Connecticut river runs south, *inclining* in some part of its course to the west, and below Middletown, it *inclines* to the east.

2. To lean; in a moral sense; to have a propensity; to be disposed to have some wish or desire.

Their hearts *inclined* to follow Abimelech. Judges ix.

3. To have an appetite; to be disposed; as, to be *inclined* to eat.

INCLINE, *v. t.* To cause to deviate from an erect, perpendicular or parallel line; to give a leaning to; as, *incline* the column or mast to the east; *incline* your head to the right.

2. To give a tendency or propensity to the will or affections; to turn; to dispose.

Incline our hearts to keep this law.

Common Prayer.

Incline my heart to thy testimonies. Ps. exix.

3. To bend; to cause to stoop or bow; as, to *incline* the head or the body in acts of reverence or civility.

INCLINED, *ppr.* Having a leaning or tendency; disposed.

Inclined plane, in mechanics, is a plane that makes an oblique angle with the plane of the horizon; a sloping plane.

INCLINER, *n.* An inclined dial.

INCLINING, *ppr.* Leaning; causing to lean.

INCLINING, *a.* Leaning.

INCLIP, *v. t.* [in and clip.] To grasp; to inclose; to surround. *Shak.*

INCLOSER, *v. t.* [in and cloister.] To shut up or confine in a cloister. [But *cloister* is generally used.]

INCLOSE, *v. t.* s as z. [Fr. *enclos*; Sp. It. *enclosa*; *L. inclosus*, *inclo*; in and *claudo*, or *cludo*.]

1. To surround; to shut in; to confine on all sides; as, to *inclose* a field with a fence; to *inclose* a fort or an army with troops; to *inclose* a town with walls.

2. To separate from common grounds by a fence; as, to *inclose* lands.

3. To include; to shut or confine; as, to *inclose* trinkets in a box.

4. To environ; to encompass.

5. To cover with a wrapper or envelop; to cover under seal; as, to *inclose* a letter or a bank note.

INCLOSED, *pp.* Surrounded; encompassed; confined on all sides; covered and sealed; fenced.

INCLOSER, *n.* He or that which incloses; one who separates land from common grounds by a fence.

INCLOSING, *ppr.* Surrounding; encompassing; shutting in; covering and confining.

INCLOSURE, *n.* The act of inclosing.

2. The separation of land from common ground into distinct possessions by a fence.

3. The appropriation of things common.

Taylor.

4. State of being inclosed, shut up or encompassed. *Ray.*

5. A space inclosed or fenced; a space comprehended within certain limits.

6. Ground inclosed or separated from common land.

7. That which is inclosed or contained in an envelop, as a paper. *Washington.*

INCLOU'D, *v. t.* [in and cloud.] To darken; to obscure. *Shak.*

INCLOU'D'ED, *pp.* Involved in obscurity.

INCLOU'D'ING, *ppr.* Darkening; obscuring.

INCLUDE, *v. t.* [L. *include*; in and *cludo*, to shut up; Fr. *enclorre*.]

1. To confine within; to hold; to contain; as, the shell of a nut *includes* the kernel; a pearl is *included* in a shell. [But in these senses we more commonly use *inclose*.]

2. To comprise; to comprehend; to contain. The history of England necessarily *includes* a portion of that of France. The word duty, *includes* what we owe to God, to our fellow men, and to ourselves; it *includes* also a tax payable to the government.

INCLUDED, *pp.* Contained; comprehended.

INCLU'D'ING, *ppr.* Containing; comprising.

INCLUSION, *n.* s as z. [L. *inclusio*.] The act of including.

INCLUSIVE, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*.] Inclosing; encircling. *Shak.*

2. Comprehended in the number or sum; as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, taking in both Monday and Saturday.

INCLUSIVELY, *adv.* Comprehending the thing mentioned; as from Monday to Saturday *inclusively*.

INCOAGULABLE, *a.* [in and coagulable.] That cannot be coagulated or concreted.

INCOERCIBLE, *a.* [in and coercible, from *coerce*.]

Not to be coerced or compelled; that cannot be forced. *Black.*

INCOEXISTENCE, *n.* [in and coexistence.] A not existing together. [Not common.] *Locke.*

INCOG', *adv.* [contracted from *incognito*.] In concealment; in disguise; in a manner not to be known.

INCOGITANCY, *n.* [L. *incogitantia*; in and *cogito*, to think.]

Want of thought, or want of the power of thinking.

Decay of Piety.

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New York (City) Ordinances, etc.

MS. 125
C.A.
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PREFACE.

ORDINANCES

This volume of the City Ordinances has been revised since
OF THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY

OF THE CITY OF

NEW YORK

REVISED A. D. 1859 BY D. T. VALENTINE.

ADOPTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL

AND PUBLISHED BY THEIR AUTHORITY.

New York

C. W. Baker, printer, 1859.

FIRING OF FIRE-ARMS, CANNONS AND FIREWORKS.

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sum of fifty dollars for each discharge or firing off of any piece of artillery, to be paid into the city treasury for the use of the city.

§ 6. No tavern-keeper, keeper of a public house, garden or place of resort, nor any other person, shall suffer or permit any person to practice with or fire off any pistol, gun, fowling-piece or other fire-arms, in or upon his or her premises, nor shall suffer or permit any pistol gallery, erected in his or her house, or upon his or her premises, to be used for the purpose of practicing with any pistol gun, fowling-piece or other fire-arms, upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, under the penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the person keeping such public house, tavern, public garden, pistol gallery, place of resort or premises; and also the further penalty of fifty dollars for each offense, to be sued for and recovered from the person firing off or practicing with a pistol, gun, fowling-piece or other fire-arms; and in case such person so offending shall be an apprentice, such penalty shall be sued for and recovered from the master of such apprentice, or in case such person so offending shall be a minor and not an apprentice, the same shall be sued for and recovered from the father of, or in case of the death of the father, then from the mother or guardian of such minor.

Firing arms
on Sundays.

§ 7. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the city of New York, any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, or other fireworks, or thing containing any substance in a state of combustion, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense.

Firing Fire-
works.

§ 8. No person shall sell, or expose for sale, nor fire, discharge or set off, in the city of New York, any fire-

Selling and
firing certain
fire-works.

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THE
Statutes at Large;
BEING
A COLLECTION
OF ALL THE
LAWS OF VIRGINIA,
FROM THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE,
IN THE YEAR 1619.

PUBLISHED PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF VIRGINIA, PASSED ON THE FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY,
ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND EIGHT.

VOLUME III.

By WILLIAM WALLER HENING.

"The *Laws* of a country are necessarily connected with every thing belonging to the people of it; so that a thorough knowledge of *them*, and of their progress would inform us of every thing that was most useful to be known about them; and one of the greatest imperfections of historians in general, is owing to their ignorance of law."

Priestley's Lect. on Hist. vol. 1, pa. 149.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED FOR THE EDITOR, BY THOMAS DESILVER, No. 253,
MARKET STREET.

.....
1823.

LAWS OF VIRGINIA,

non compos mentis, imprisoned or out of the colony, shall not be conclusive to such person untill after the expiration of six years, from and after the said several incapacities shall be removed and determined.

Shooting,
hunting, &c.
on lands of
others prohi-
bited.

Penalty.

And be it further enacted and declared, That if any person or persons shall at any time hereafter shoot, hunt or range upon the lands and tenements, or fish or fowl in any creeks or waters included within the lands of any other person or persons without lycence for the same, first obtained of the owner and proprietor thereof, every such person so shooting, hunting, fishing, fowling or ranging, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of five hundred pounds of tobacco, to be recovered with costs, by the person or persons that shall be thereby agrieved to their own proper use, by bill, plaint, information, or action of debt, in any court of record within this dominion, in which no essoin, protection, priviledge or wager of law, or any more than one imparlance shall be allowed, and moreover shall be lyable to an action at common law, wherein the party greived shall recover his damages; and if any person shall be a third time convicted of such shooting, hunting, fishing, fowling or ranging, the justices of that court (over and above giving judgment for the forfeiture as aforesaid) shall commit such person to the common goal, there to remain untill he shall find sufficient sureties, to be bound with him in the sum of ten pounds sterling for his good behaviour for one year, then next comeing, and if he shall, within that time be any more guilty of shooting, hunting, fishing, fowling or ranging as aforesaid, the same shall be, and is hereby enacted and declared to be a breach of the good behaviour.

When game
may be pursu-
ed on the lands
of others.

Provided nevertheless, That if any person being owner of six slaves, at least, shall shoot any game upon his own land, or the land of any other where he shall have leave to hunt and his game shall run off from that land upon other lands where he hath not leave to hunt, in that case it shall be lawfull for such person to follow his game upon any other persons land, and to take it and carry it away without being lyable to any penalty or forfeiture for the same.

And be it further enacted, That all and every other act and acts, and every clause and article thereof here-

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THE
STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA:
CONTAINING THE
REVISED STATUTES OF 1852,
WITH THE
AMENDMENTS THERETO, AND THE SUBSEQUENT
LEGISLATION.
WITH
NOTES AND REFERENCES
TO
JUDICIAL DECISIONS.

EDITED BY
EDWIN A. DAVIS, LL. B.,
AUTHOR OF DAVIS' INDIANA DIGEST, ETC.

VOLUME II.

INDIANAPOLIS:
BINGHAM & CO.; MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO.
CINCINNATI: ROBERT CLARKE & CO.

MISDEMEANORS.

Prairie chickens SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful to shoot or trap prairie hens or chickens not to be shot, between the first day of February and the fifteenth day of August in each year, when.
Unlawful to net and it shall be unlawful to net prairie chickens at any time, and any person or at any time.
Penalty. persons violating the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined the sum of two dollars for each prairie hen or chicken so shot, trapped or

Persons not to enter on farm to shoot game where, etc. netted: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize any person to enter upon the farm or premises of another without permission of the owner thereof, where stock are grazed or herded, for the purpose of shooting game.

Unlawful to transport game killed in violation of this act. SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any agent or officer of any express company or railroad company, or any other person or persons to receive or transport any game, whether deer, quails, pheasants or prairie chickens which shall have been killed, taken or captured in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and any agent, officer or other person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of ten dollars for each deer, buck, doe or fawn so received or transported, and the sum of two dollars for each quail, pheasant or prairie chicken, so received or transported.

Repealing clause SEC. 5. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

(Section 6 declares an emergency.)

(The following additional sections are from acts of 1873, amending sec. 2 of act of 1867.)

Unlawful to kill etc., certain birds, etc. SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to kill or injure, or to pursue with intent so to do, any turtle dove, meadow lark, robin, mocking bird, blue bird, wren, sparrow, red bird, peewee, martin, thrush, swallow, oriole, yellow-hammer, cat bird, or to wantonly destroy or disturb the eggs or young of the birds, protected by this act.

Penalty. SEC. 3. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not less than one or more than ten dollars.

Acts 1875, p. 11. AN ACT to prevent the indiscriminate shooting into wild pigeons, when and where nesting, and fixing the penalty therefor, and declaring an emergency.

[APPROVED MARCH 9, 1875.]

Unlawful to kill etc., wild pigeons within one-half mile of nestings, etc. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That it shall be unlawful for any person, using any firearms, to maim or kill, or destroy any wild pigeon or pigeons, at or within one half mile of where they are gathered together in bodies, known as pigeon roostings and nestings, when and while they are nesting.

Penalty. SEC. 2. Any person violating this act, shall be fined not less than one, nor more than ten dollars.

(Sec. 3 declares an emergency).

AN ACT to prevent hunting and shooting on inclosed lands without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, and providing a penalty therefor.

[APPROVED MARCH 7, 1873.]

Person hunting on inclosed land without permit, guilty of misdemeanor. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana*, That any person or persons who shall be guilty of hunting with a dog or dogs, or hunting or shooting with any kind of firearm or firearms, on inclosed lands, without the consent of the owner or occupant thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misde-

MISDEMEANORS.

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meanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five, Penalty.
 nor more than fifty dollars: *Provided*, That no prosecution shall be commenced
 under the provisions of this act, unless the same shall be commenced by the consent
 of the owner or occupant of the premises entered upon.

Prosecuti'ns not
 to be c'mmenc'd
 etc.

SEC. 2. All prosecutions for violation of the provisions of this act must be com-
 menced within one year from the day of committing the offense.

Prosecutions,
 limitation of.

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THE
PUBLIC STATUTES
OF THE
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
TO WHICH ARE PREFIXED
THE CONSTITUTIONS
OF THE
UNITED STATES AND OF THE STATE.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROVIDENCE

E. L. FREEMAN & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1882

ing the sum of twenty dollars yearly in any one case, for the purpose of furnishing necessary clothing to any one of said beneficiaries.

TITLE XIV.

OF INTERNAL POLICE.

- CHAPTER 79. Of nuisances.
CHAPTER 80. Of the suppression of certain nuisances.
CHAPTER 81. Of regulations for the prevention of infectious and contagious diseases.
CHAPTER 82. Of quarantine.
CHAPTER 83. Of the state board of health.
CHAPTER 84. Of contagious disease among cattle.
CHAPTER 85. Of the registration of births, deaths and marriages.
CHAPTER 86. Of licensed houses.
CHAPTER 87. Of the suppression of intemperance.
CHAPTER 88. Of shows and exhibitions.
CHAPTER 89. Of bowling alleys, billiard tables and shooting galleries.
CHAPTER 90. Of pawnbrokers.
CHAPTER 91. Of fire inquests and fire marshals.
CHAPTER 92. Of fire-arms and fire-works.
CHAPTER 93. Of dogs.
CHAPTER 94. Of birds.
CHAPTER 95. Of ferrets, weasels, hares and gray squirrels.
CHAPTER 96. Of cruelty to animals.
CHAPTER 97. Of wrongs to children.
CHAPTER 98. Of stakes and buoys.
CHAPTER 99. Of pilots and pilotage.
CHAPTER 100. Of the protection of navigation.
CHAPTER 101. Of wrecks and shipwrecked goods.
CHAPTER 102. Of sea-weed.
CHAPTER 103. Of the protection of certain religious meetings.
-

Gen. Stat.
Chap. 72.

CHAPTER 79.

OF NUISANCES.

- | SECTION | SECTION |
|--|--|
| 1. Town councils to provide for the removal of nuisances and causes injurious to health. | 3. Town councils may designate places for slaughtering animals. |
| 2. Orders of town councils to be executed by sheriffs and other officers. | 4. Town councils, after notice, may withdraw the right to use such places. |

of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any fact or to have knowledge in relation to the matter therein required to be examined and inquired into, and cause the same to be reduced to writing, which together with his opinion and conclusions in relation to the matter investigated and examined shall be transmitted to the attorney-general and a copy of his opinion and conclusion to the town council.

To take testimony and transmit, etc., to attorney-general and town council.

P. L. Chap. 822.

SEC. 12. The fire marshal may summon and issue a notice in the nature of a subpoena to compel the attendance of any person as a witness before him to testify in relation to any matter which is by the provisions of this chapter a subject of inquiry and investigation by the said fire marshal, and may administer oaths to persons appearing as witnesses before him.

May summon witnesses and administer oaths.

P. L. Chap. 822.

SEC. 13. Upon the presentation of satisfactory proof of due service of any such summons in the nature of a subpoena upon such witness and of a failure by such witness to obey the same, to any trial justice or officer authorized to issue a warrant under the laws of the state, such justice or officer shall issue a warrant to bring such witness before said fire marshal to testify what such witness may know in relation to the subject matter of inquiry. Such order may be executed by any officer authorized by law to serve a warrant by arresting and bringing such witness before the said fire marshal, but such witness shall not be detained longer than is necessary to take such testimony.

Witnesses, how compelled to attend.

P. L. Chap. 822.

SEC. 14. The fire marshal may at all times of the day or night, in performance of the duties imposed by the provisions of this chapter, enter upon and examine any building or premises where any fire shall have occurred and the buildings and premises adjoining and near to that in which the fire occurred.

Marshal may at any time enter buildings, etc.

P. L. Chap. 822.

SEC. 15. Any town council may request of any fire marshal in the state his services to make such investigation and examination within such town of the matters authorized by this chapter to be investigated and examined, and upon such request such fire marshal may exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or authorized by this chapter within such town with the same effect as if such fire marshal were duly elected or appointed a fire marshal by said town council and duly qualified under such election or appointment.

Town council may call on any fire marshal to make investigation, etc.

P. L. Chap. 822.

SEC. 16. Town councils shall fix the manner and amount of compensation for fire marshals in their respective towns and for such services as may be rendered in such town by any request to make investigation and examination as aforesaid.

Of compensation of fire marshals.

P. L. Chap. 822.

CHAPTER 92.

Gen. Stat.
Chap. 82.

OF FIRE-ARMS AND FIRE-WORKS.

SECTION

1. Penalty for discharging fire-arms across road, etc.
2. Penalty for making bonfire in

SECTION

- public street, etc., without permission.
3. Penalty for discharging fire-

SECTION	SECTION
arms within compact part of any town, etc.	arms between sunset and sunrise.
4. Penalty for selling or using fire-works without license.	6. Complaints, within what time to be made.
5. Penalty for discharging fire-	
Penalty for discharging fire-arms across road, etc.	SECTION 1. Every person who shall discharge any rifle, gun, musket, blunderbuss or pistol in or across any road, street, square or lane, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than twenty dollars.
Penalty for making bonfire in street, etc.	SEC. 2. Every person who shall make a bonfire in any public street, road, square or lane, without special permission from the town council of the town in which the same shall be made, shall be fined not exceeding ten dollars.
Penalty for discharging fire-arms within compact part of any town, etc.	SEC. 3. Every person, not being at the time under military duty, who shall discharge any rifle, musket, fowling-piece, pistol or other small arms, except upon land owned or occupied by him or by permission of the owner or occupant of the land on or into which he may shoot, within the compact part of any town or city, or, not being at the time on military duty, shall anywhere discharge any of such arms on Sunday, shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars.
Penalty for selling etc., fire-works without license.	SEC. 4. Every person who shall sell, offer for sale, enkindle or use or suffer to be sold, offered for sale, enkindled or used by his wife, children or servants or other persons whomsoever, any rocket, cracker, squib or other fire-works of a combustible nature ordinarily used for exhibition or amusement, unless he shall previously obtain special license from the town council of the town and for the purpose of exhibition on a suitable occasion, shall be fined ten dollars for each offence.
Penalty for discharging fire-arms between sunset and sunrise.	SEC. 5. Every person who shall discharge any gun, rifle, musket or blunderbuss in any road, street, lane or tavern or other public house, after sun setting and before sun rising, shall be fined five dollars for the first offence and seven dollars for every subsequent offence.
Limitation of time of complaints.	SEC. 6. No complaint for a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter shall be sustained unless the same shall be brought within thirty days after the commission of the offence, and all fines for such violations shall enure one half thereof to the complainant and one half thereof to the state.

CHAPTER 93.

OF DOGS.

SECTION	SECTION
1. City and town councils may make ordinances concerning dogs.	2. Town councils may impose a tax on the owners of dogs;

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ACTS

OF THE

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

PASSED BY THE FIRST SESSION OF

THE THIRTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOR THE YEARS 1869-70.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

NASHVILLE, TENN.:
JONES, PURVIS & CO., PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1870.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN ACT to Amend An Act, passed on the 13th of March, 1868, entitled "An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That An Act to amend the revenue laws of the State, passed on the 13th day of March, 1868, be so amended as to impose a tax of fifty cents on each ^{Hotels and} Livery Stable room except two in a hotel or tavern, and a tax of fifty cents on each stall in a livery stable, or stable kept by hotel or tavern keepers, instead of one dollar, as now imposed by law.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act take effect from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
D. B. THOMAS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Passed November 27, 1869.

CHAPTER XXII.

AN ACT to Amend the Criminal Laws of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That all voters in this State shall be required to vote in the civil district or ward in which they may reside. Any person violating this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall not be fined less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars; *Provided*, that sheriffs and other officers holding elections shall be permitted to vote at any ward or precinct in which they may hold an election. ^{To vote in Civil District or Ward.}

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any qualified voter or other person attending any election in this State, or for any person attending any fair, race course, or other public assembly of the people, to carry ^{Deadly Weapons.} about his person, concealed or otherwise, any pistol, dirk, bowie-knife, Arkansas tooth-pick, or weapon in form, shape

or size, resembling a bowie-knife, or Arkansas tooth-pick, or other deadly or dangerous weapon.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons convicted under the second section of this Act shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That no liquor shop in this State, shall be kept open on election days, nor shall any person, on said days, give or sell intoxicating liquors to any person for any purpose at or near an election ground.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the grand juries of this State shall have inquisitorial powers concerning the commission of the offenses created by these Acts, and may send for witnesses, as in cases of gaming, illegal voting, tippling and offenses now prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Circuit and Criminal Judges of this State to give the above in special charge to the several grand juries of the courts.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be no property exempt from execution for fines and costs for this offense; *Provided*, That, if from any cause, there should be a failure to hold an election in any civil district or ward, then nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any voter from voting in any other civil district or ward in his county or town, for State or county officers, at the time prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

W. O'N. PERKINS.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

D. B. THOMAS,

Speaker of the Senate.

Passed December 1, 1869.

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GENERAL LAWS
OF THE
TWELFTH LEGISLATURE,
OF THE
STATE OF TEXAS.

CALLED SESSION.

BY AUTHORITY.



AUSTIN:
PRINTED BY TRACY, SIEMERING & CO.
1870.

GENERAL LAWS.

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CHAPTER XLVI.

AN ACT REGULATING THE RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That if any person shall go into any church or religious assembly, any school room or other place where persons are assembled for educational, literary or scientific purposes, or into a ball room, social party or other social gathering composed of ladies and gentlemen, or to any election precinct on the day or days of any election, where any portion of the people of this State are collected to vote at any election, or to any other place where people may be assembled to muster or to perform any other public duty, or any other public assembly, and shall have about his person a bowie-knife, dirk or butcher-knife, or fire-arms, whether known as a six shooter, gun or pistol of any kind, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty or more than five hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court or jury trying the same; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to locations subject to Indian depredations; and provided further, that this act shall not apply to any person or persons whose duty it is to bear arms on such occasions in discharge of duties imposed by law.

SEC. 2. That this act take effect and be in force in sixty days from the passage thereof.

Approved August 12, 1870.

CHAPTER XLVII.

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE GOVERNOR TO ORDER AN ELECTION TO BE HELD IN HILL COUNTY FOR THE PERMANENT LOCATION OF THEIR COUNTY SEAT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the Governor of the State of Texas be, and is hereby authorized to order an election to be held in the county of Hill, on the second Monday in September, A. D. 1870, (or as soon thereafter as possible), for the permanent location of the county seat of the

GENERAL LAWS.

county of Hill; said election shall be held at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Governor may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That the returns of said election shall be made to the Secretary of State, within twenty days after said election shall have been held, and the town receiving two-thirds of the votes cast shall be the permanent county seat of the county of Hill, but should no place receive two-thirds of the votes cast, the present county seat shall remain the permanent one.

SEC. 3. That the Governor shall, within twenty days after the returns of said election shall have been received, notify the Police Court of the county of Hill of the result of said election.

SEC. 4. That this act be in force from and after passage.
Approved August 12, 1870.

 CHAPTER XLVIII.

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE
EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING RANGING COMPANIES ON THE FRON-
TIER.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the State Treasury (derived from the sale or hypothecation of the bonds of the State issued for frontier protection), for the purpose of paying all expenses connected with the organization, arming and maintenance of the ranging companies on the frontier, called into service under the provisions of the act approved June 13, 1870.

SEC. 2. That this appropriation shall be expended under the direction of the Governor; and the Comptroller of Public Accounts shall, under the special direction of the Governor, audit all claims and accounts incurred for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned, and shall draw his warrant on the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.
Approved August 12, 1870.